

for an opportunity to hear the South Carolina senator on this subject, and it is believed that he will be especially entertaining when he undertakes the task, a very pleasant one to him, of applying the lash to a recalcitrant colleague, and to his adversaries on the other side of the chamber. Eight Democrats of the caucus, including Senator Daniel, voted against the caucus resolution to make the decision of the caucus binding on all Democratic senators, but it is understood that all eight will vote against the resolutions offered by Mr. Patterson.

They feel bound by the rule adopted two years ago, making the decision of two-thirds of the caucus binding on the entire Democratic side. But Mr. Patterson did not think that rule still bound him, though he voted for it when it was originally adopted.

Bailey's Great Speech.

The speech made by Senator Bailey is still a general theme in the discussion among the Democrats at the Capitol. It is universally conceded that it accomplished results little short of wonderful in uniting the minority and putting life into it. The entire session has been little more than a Democratic indorsement of the Republican policy of the Senate, doing more, save in rare instances, than casting a formal vote of protest. On several final votes, they have voted for the Republican measure. This was strikingly true in the case of the bill reducing the tariff on articles imported from the Philippines.

It is more than likely that the Democrats of the Senate will oppose the bill, and it is just as probable that they will be able to defeat it, in combination with the Senators from the beet-sugar States of the west and northwest. This bill does not recognize the Democratic principle of tariff for revenue.

Roosevelt and Jackson.

Perry Belmont, who is here working for the bill to provide for the publication of campaign contributions and expenditures, expressed the opinion that it "must be particularly offensive to Southern Democrats to compare Roosevelt to Jackson." In discussing the debate between Patterson and Bailey.

"The most interesting incident in the debate," said Mr. Belmont, "was Senator Bailey's masterly reference to Andrew Jackson, and the natural indignation he expressed for himself and all other Democrats at the idea that President Roosevelt can in any particular be compared to that great figure in the history of the country. The most glaring of all abuses at issue is the assumption that President Roosevelt is fighting the money power as Jackson did. Such an assumption is excusable only on the part of those unfamiliar with conditions in the east, especially in New York and Pennsylvania."

"Jackson, in his victorious fight against the United States Bank, the money power of that day, did not select as his advisor the president of the bank, Nicholas Biddle."

President Roosevelt's chief adviser and head of his Cabinet, Mr. Root, is certainly not to be classed as an enemy of the money power, but on the contrary is one of its ablest and most skillful defenders. What is true of the representative of New York in the Cabinet, may also be said of former Attorney-General Knox, still one of the President's chief advisers, and a senator from Pennsylvania. The money power of New York and Pennsylvania may well be entrusted to such advisers.

Play to the Gallery.

"The almost unanimous vote on the rate bill in the House, all the steps leading up to it, and the course it probably will take in the Senate, whatever may be the real merits of the legislation from the Democratic standpoint, is on the part of most Republicans a mere play to the gallery."

"The movement for the publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures may find an inspiration in Jackson's fight against the bank, which, he said, used the money of its stockholders to form a gigantic electioneering machine, which is especially applicable on account of the recent investigation in New York of the secret use of money belonging to stockholders and policyholders for political purposes without their knowledge or consent."

A SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR ALIEN LABORERS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was passed, practically, as it was reported from the Committee on Appropriations. The only discussion in connection with the bill was over an amendment suggested by Mr. Patterson, to strike out the provision compelling alien workmen on the canal from the operation of the eight-hour law. Mr. Patterson contended that to require men to labor more than eight hours a day in the tropics was inhuman, and argued that the requirement would do injustice to American labor. Several senators on both sides of the aisle controverted the position. The amendment was voted down without resorting to a roll call.

Mr. Patterson thought that with improved sanitary conditions in Panama a large number of negroes of this country could find profitable employment there should the canal law be enforced. Mr. Hale said that it had been possible to get American negroes to go to Panama to work; that the canal work cannot be done, and that the enterprise must end in failure if alien labor cannot be employed in the canal. Mr. Hale said, "The general consensus of opinion has been most anxious on this point; that, indeed, it was the crucial point in connection with the canal enterprise."

Mr. Morgan corroborated the statement of Mr. Hale, saying that the testimony taken by the inter-oceanic canal committee supported this view.

He hoped that the amendment would not prevail, if he wanted to defeat the canal work, he would exclude alien labor from the canal.

Mr. Money also opposed the amendment. He did not believe that there would be any American labor there. "They won't live more than eight hours after arrival," he said, "when they are turning up a million germs with every spade of earth." Work there, he said, means death.

"What it all means in plain brutal English, is that there is being prepared on the isthmus a slaughter house for aliens and that the canal is to be built at a fearful cost, not only of money, but of life," responded Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Tillman expressed dissatisfaction with the relationship between the Canal Commission and the Panama Railroad Company, and he said he hoped the Canal Committee would find means of unifying the canal and the road. Mr. Hale agreed with the statement made by Mr. Tillman as to the desirability of doing away with the dual arrangement.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

"Berry's for Clothes."

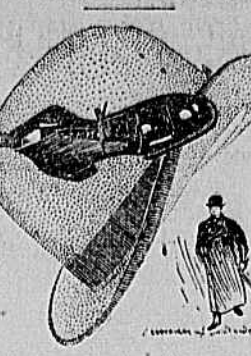


You'll be cross as a bear if you miss our splendid sale of overcoats. It's our best sale of the year—our prices will bear us out in this statement—bear this in mind.

Warm, long, double-breasted Chesterfield Coats, that were \$18.00 and \$20.00. Only \$12.75. \$17.75 will buy Coats that were \$30.00.

O.H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

"Berry's for Clothes."



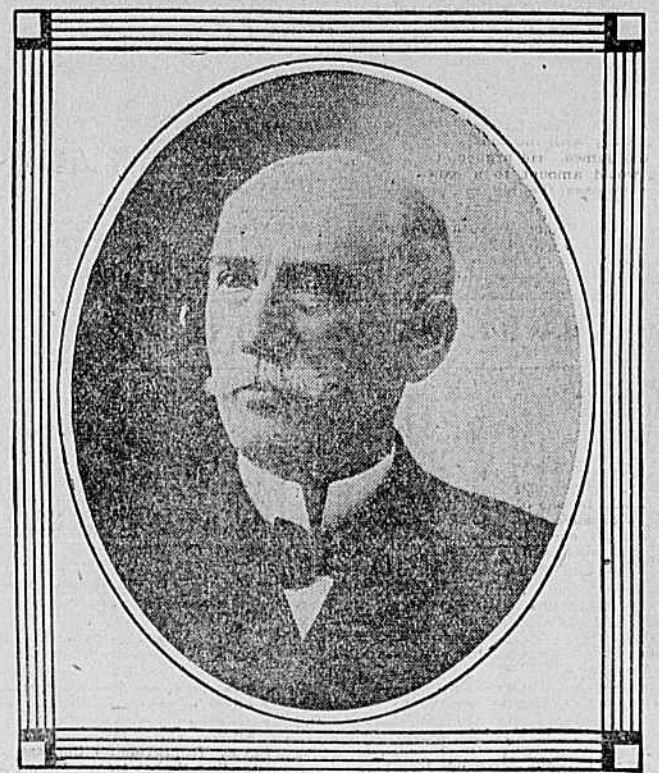
When a man has his extremities incensed in style and comfort he has two strong points in his favor.

We point to our hats and shoes with confidence, and they are worthy of your confidence.

Dry-Foot Shoes, \$3.50. Any leather. \$1.85 for Hats that were \$3.00 and \$3.80.

O.H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

NEW FACE IN CONGRESS.



THOMAS EDMUND SCROGGY, of Ohio. He attended the public schools and worked in the farm until he was fifteen years old, when he began the wagon-making trade. When the Civil War began he enlisted in one of the Ohio regiments and served until 1864, when he was severely wounded at Chickasaw Creek, Ga., and honorably discharged. Mr. Scroggy then opened a grocery store at Xenia, Ohio, but soon went into the millinery business with his father-in-law. While here he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Mr. Scroggy has been twice married. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veterans Legion. Since 1898 he has held the office of common pleas judge.

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PASS PENSION BILL EVERY TEN SECONDS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—The House to-day ground out its usual semi-monthly grist of private pensions, passing 147 measures at 49 bills.

Two amendments to the Philippine tariff act of 1905 were passed. The tariff amendments place American cotton goods on an equality so far as the cost of production is concerned, with European goods. The House adjourned until Monday.

Nominations Confirmed.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Benjamin F. Keith, of North Carolina, collector of customs, district of Wilmington, N. C.

Reignolds Generals—Palmer G. Wood, cavalry infantry; Henry A. Roca, Artillery Corps; William E. Birkhead, Artillery Corps.

Postmasters: North Carolina—McMurray Ferguson, Littleton.

South Carolina—P. B. Connor, Greenville; J. C. Purcell, Newberry.

Tennessee—R. F. Hahn, Milan.

Federal Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.—Postmasters appointed:

Virginia—Auburn Miller, Hanover county.

Meigs—M. Terrell, vice J. A. Terrell removed; Battery, Essex county, William T. Noel, vice D. P. Mottley, removed.

North Carolina—Hampstead, Fender county, John W. Westbrook, vice T. O. Dale, resigned.

North Carolina rural routes ordered established April 20—Fayetteville, Cumberland county, route 7, population 46, houses 124; Statesville, Iredell county, route 8, population 35, houses 43; Walnut, Madison county, route 1, population 42, houses 10.

FINE ADDRESS BY MR. MARBURG

"Governmental Interference" is Convincingly Discussed Before Education Association.

VIEW OF SOCIAL EXPEDIENCY

Men No Longer Making Serious Protests Against Laws for Final Good.

A notable address was made last evening in the hall of the House of Delegates by Mr. Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, on "Governmental Interference." Liberty for the individual was the keynote of the address. Mr. Marburg showed with convincing clearness that real liberty for the individual could be gained only from a State that sought the enlightened welfare of its people as a whole.

Especially striking was the intelligent and clear-cut statement by Mr. Marburg of the comparative value of State ownership and operation, a discussion that vitally interests Richmond to-day. On this question Mr. Marburg thought the State did far more wisely to own and lease its natural monopolies than to operate them.

Splendid Audience.

A splendid audience was in attendance upon this meeting, held under the auspices of the Richmond Education Association.

Every seat in the spacious hall of the House of Delegates was filled, and the notable company of educators overflowed to the galleries, which were also filled.

Some of those present were: Dr. and Mrs. James M. and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boshier, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Kennedy, Mrs. B. B. Munford, Mrs. L. R. Dashiell, Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. P. D. Williams, Mrs. E. C. Minor, Mrs. W. A. Arden, Miss W. V. Fox, A. B. Chandler, Jr., John C. Freeman, Harned Cary, Robert Munford, L. M. Williams, Gustavus Millard, Morgan P. Robertson, W. S. Copeland, J. Kent Rawley, A. S. Hill, J. C. Harwood, A. R. Garbrough, John Garland Pollard, Miss Helen Dickinson, Miss Helen Montague, Miss Safford, Miss Fairchild.

In introducing Mr. Marburg, Mr. John Stewart Bryan said:

"The first thing the government owes the people," said Burke, "is information; the next is timely coercion; the one to guide, the other to regulate our temper."

"With us the government is the people and when once real information has been gained the common sense of American people has always supplied the restrictive and coercive power of wisdom and reason. We are therefore much indebted to our distinguished visitor for giving us the benefit of his studies and opinions on this question of governmental interference."

Mr. Marburg's Address.

Mr. Marburg said in part: At a certain period of our development, liberty came to mean freedom from restraint by the State for the reason that the State in the person of arbitrary rulers had been an oppressor. At that juncture it was highly important to take a stand against State interference in order to correct abuses. But when this was successfully accomplished the fight for liberty was by no means won; only the first stage of it was won. The struggle had now to be directed against the oppression arising outside the sphere of the State; i. e., against certain institutions or customs, which give to corporations and individuals the power to oppress others. When the State has been won over to the side of the people and is administered by and for them it at once becomes possible to release the liberty of the citizen by giving him having the State interfere with certain practices, old or new, which curtail that liberty.

The logical basis of State interference is the assumption that the unconscious evolution which prevails in the animal world becomes partly conscious and self-directed evolution when we reach man, who thinks. This process is greatly assisted by democratic institutions, under which the people act more as a single organism. The united thinking of the mass serves to develop a sense which no individual enjoys. The world will never be able to do without leaders. Progress will still be ordered by the few. But the significant thing is the growing ability of the masses to contend against the tendencies of the few.

If natural selection, which means the killing off of the unfit, were relied upon alone to modify ideas, false beliefs and practices could disappear only with the disappearance of the people holding and observing them. In human affairs the conscious element, reflection, spares the race this hardship.

Human institutions have as their object the bringing into play of natural laws which are beneficial, and the avoidance of acts which natural laws show to be harmful. The institution of the school is based directly upon this principle. With education the child becomes the heir of all that the past, the inheritance of the struggles of the human soul in the fields of conduct, of religion, of art, of imaginative literature; the sacrifice made for fellowmen in a bygone era is made again for him since knowledge of it stiffens his courage and purposes, what these prophets have seen and do; the larger purposes of the world shine out through all its tangled and painful happenings; that thing, more real than the solid globe itself, the will of man, is seen in its true light as the moving force of history.

If men grow up in ignorance of the past; if they are not taught to use this tool civilization, which assumes so many forms in mind and matter, they are apt to run counter to natural laws and suffer for unnecessary hardships. The State recognizes this fact and proceeds to interfere with the liberty of the parent by compelling the parent to send the child to school. The institution of the church serves the double purpose of upholding the child which saves man from mutual destruction, and of implanting ideals which operate as a positive force.

There are several reasons why we should move cautiously in the matter. In the first place, it becomes difficult in the course of time to judge whether the State is conducting an enterprise economically. Data for just comparison is lacking. Moreover, people do not examine critically the cost of State services. If there is a deficit it is covered in the general budget, the claim being made that the people are getting the service at less than cost. Again, we are likely to have as rapid progress in a given industry under State ownership.

But even were economy in the matter of the State, there is yet an element of grave danger in this movement; I mean the evil which arises from multiplying the number of public servants, as has been done in France. This class lives upon the State and

may sap its very life. We must not forget that when we take such a step it is not for to-day and to-morrow, but for the long future. Turn over the street railways, with their army of 140,000 employees, to the municipalities, and presently a demand will arise that the steam railways be acquired by the State. Federal government, State and municipal practices on the part of other services would precipitate a demand for their acquisition. That road leads to abolition of private property and to socialism.

May Work Serious Injury. The penalties of mismanagement of enterprises owned but not operated by the government will be principally economic: while government operation involving an important increase in the number of government functionaries may work serious injury to our institutions; the evil effects of the one being temporary; of the other, permanent and fundamental.

Regulation of the charges of public service corporations is a well established principle, but there again the question of expediency may at any time be raised. Thus, for example, attacking the wrong end of the railway problem when we attempt to fix rates? Two great sources of railway accidents and casualties to-day are the single track and grade crossings, and the single track is a source of freight congestion in times of unusual activity. Would it not be wiser to compel the railways to lay out double tracks and abolish grade crossings; to give us frequent and speedy service; in other words, to benefit themselves while they benefit us, rather than for us to pursue a policy which will reduce railway earnings, and thereby postpone the advent of needed improvements? Doubt was not in the air. The railways, speculatively profitable, if you will, because of there being fewer greater factors in the progress of the country than railway extension and improvements?

To fix a limit to the activities of the State in settling up a Code of natural rights with which the State must not interfere, or to determine the field of the State's activities from an analysis of the nature of the State, is simply to belabor the various issues which confront us from time to time. It is better to generate the two, which are empowered by law, to do many things which the dictates of expediency cause it in ordinary times to refrain from doing. On the other hand, if we arrive at the conclusion that a certain course of action is socially expedient, we can set about amending statutes and charters, where necessary, to carry out that course of action.

As has been cleverly said, compulsory vaccination may be based on definite data, but "theological experts can produce nonsensical trustworthy statistics about the relation between orthodoxy and immunity from damnation."

The unrestrained play of private interests, similarly to that of national rivalries, does not always make for peace, and in so far as this is true, State interference rests upon common ground with all human law.

Objections valid against State interference when a prince and his favorites can impose their will upon the people no longer obtain when the people make their own laws.

When the State prohibits to the railroad grade crossings; when it prescribes for them patent coaches and block signals; when for factories it institutes boiler inspection and demands that dangerous machinery be guarded and unsanitary conditions corrected, it is restricting the liberty of individuals or small groups of individuals, but is increasing the liberty of many times their number. State interference, in a modern sense, may raise the ceiling of the poor man's cabin and enable him to stand upright.

Social Expediency. When it is proposed that the State should regulate the hours of labor for adults, or compel parents to send their children to school, it is frequently objected that men have a right to work as many hours as they like, and to set their children to work.

This idea that the individual has certain natural rights, of which the State cannot deprive him, is passing away. Men are beginning to realize that all social right resolves itself into social expediency, i. e., the ultimate welfare of society in the long result. The doctrine of natural rights served its purpose in the day when tyranny often took the form of harmful interference with the free action of the individual. Instead of following this circuitous path we now appeal directly to social expediency. Whatever it is expedient that the State should do, it has a right to do. Right in this sense is, of course, something different from legal right, which is determined by law. The State now deprives the criminal of the foremost of his so-called natural rights, the right of life. It forbids us now to do certain work on week days and forbids child labor. It has a right so to do.

If this reasoning be correct, the only limit that can be placed upon State activity is the limit which the facts of the case and the capacity of the State to enforce, and these facts must be weighed in the light of the capacity, traditions, and present condition of each particular people.

It is an error to start with any preconceived notions of right or against State interference. The end of State action, we have seen, is to enable the individual to realize himself more fully in the State. In the case of specific measures, it has been suggested that we ask, first, does the end proposed lead toward far ultimate ends? Second, are the means adequate? Third, are they too costly?

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